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Remarks

Reconsideration of the above-captioned application is respectfully requested. The Section 101 rejections of all pending claims (1-25) have been corrected by the amendments advanced herein (supported on, e.g., page 7, lines 10 and 11), and will not be further discussed.

The provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of all pending claims based on USPA SN 10/755,699 is noted but since the reference application was filed on the same day as this application and hence does not contain "earlier" patent claims (see last paragraph of the legal boilerplate quoted on page 8 of the Office Action), the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 10-20 and 22-25, of which Claims 10 and 19 are independent, have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by Drawschwandtner et al. (hereinafter "ref (a)"), USPP 2003/0210275, and Claims 1-9 and 21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over ref (a) in view of Broussard et al., USPP 2003/0159130 ("ref b"). Claim 10 has been additionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by Parkhurst, USPN 6,668,284.

The fact that Applicant has focussed its comments distinguishing the present claims from the applied references and countering certain rejections must not be construed as acquiescence in other portions of rejections not specifically addressed.

To overcome the Examiner's rejections, independent Claim 10 has been amended to recite means for determining, based on parameters of the means for determining, whether a first tuple in a data store is required for processing, and if so, processing the tuple and otherwise not processing the tuple, wherein in the event that the means for determining requires additional data, the means for determining requests a tuple specifying required content/condition as disclosed on page 9 of the specification, second full paragraph. This

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limitation does not appear to be taught or suggested in any of the cited references, and so the rejections of Claims 10-18 will not be further discussed.

The limitation of Claim 20 has been moved into independent Claim 19. Accordingly, turning now to the anticipation rejection of Claim 20, it is important to note, for reasons that will become evident shortly, that ref (a) is directed to compiling code, not to processing a pipeline of data for the various purposes described in the present application (e.g., to computer means, etc.)

With this in mind, the rejection alleges that ref (a), paragraph 23 teaches that the main GUI window is a pipe input set window configured to permit a user to define a type of pipe input set data, and that a GUI page based on the type is configurable, but Applicant respectfully does not discern the alleged teaching in paragraph 23. Instead, paragraph 23 discloses that the same interface module can be used to describe compiler commands for different command line interface (CLI) compiler applications. A command is not a type of pipe input set data as now recited in Claim 19. The commands evidently can be used to specify the name of the file to be compiled, but, like a compiler command, a file name is not a data type. Applicant notes that the examiner has not provided a claim construction for "data type" to aid Applicant in understanding the basis of the rejection (e.g., is it the examiner's position that "data type" encompasses compiler commands?), but in any case Applicant notes that claim terms must be construed as one skilled in the art would construe them, MPEP §2111.01, and no evidence has been pointed to in the references that skilled artisans regard compiler commands or file names to be "data types".

With respect to the obviousness rejection of Claim 1 based on combining refs (a) and (b), several observations are germane. First, the rejection alleges that ref (a), paragraphs 17 (lines 1-5) and 20 teach a pipe input set window configured to permit a user to define a type of pipe input set data, but as mentioned

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above, the point of ref (a) appears to be to provide a GUI that supports different CLI commands, not different input data *types*. Indeed, this is precisely what is taught in the relied-upon portion of paragraph 17 of ref (a), while paragraph 20 teaches that the file to be compiled - not an input data type - can be specified. Since a file to be compiled can contain data of an indeterminant and, in ref (a), unspecified type, merely specifying the file name is not specifying a data type.

Applicant also observes that the proposed combination of ref (b), used as a teaching of Java reflection to arrive at the claimed limitation of using Java reflection to generate an instance of the input data type class, appears to fail to comply with the requirements of MPEP §2143.01, in that the prior art motivation to combine is missing giving the following facts. While ref (b), paragraph 25 teaches that Java reflection can be used to generate GUIs in what appears to be an object-oriented programming (OOP) environment, ref (a) does not appear to be such an environment. Specifically, recall that ref (a) is directed to compilers, and that there has been no evidence identified that the use of Java, much less Java reflection, is an appropriate modification of a compiler application. In effect, the two references are apples and oranges, and only through hindsight of knowing what the present claims recite would it appear to be suggestive to combine them.

Furthermore, even if the references were combined as proposed, Claim 1 would not result. Specifically, it does not appear in the relied-upon sections of ref (b) that Java reflection is used to undertake the specific task recited in Claim 1, namely, using Java reflection to generate an instance of a class that itself has been derived by translating an input data type using a configuration file. Applicant is unable to discern any teaching in the references to translate an input data type into a class using a configuration file, much less to then use Java reflection to generate an instance of this specifically defined class.

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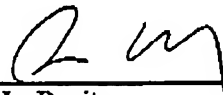
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The Examiner is cordially invited to telephone the undersigned at (619) 338-8075 for any reason which would advance the instant application to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



John L. Rogitz
Registration No. 33,549
Attorney of Record
750 B Street, Suite 3120
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 338-8075

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